

## FLEET GOING WREYHEARON

THE PRESIDENT SAID WHEN HE WAS IN WASHINGTON.

Several comments in Europe, but they are not likely to have any effect on the fleet.

The idea of a fleet of battleships is a project for the Pacific.

At Washington, Oct. 20. The fleet of battleships in Europe over the proposed transfer of the American battleship fleet to the Pacific will have any effect on the fleet.

President Roosevelt's intention to have the fleet carried out. The President has determined that the fleet shall make the voyage without regard to criticism or opposition on the part of those who agree with the European view that the fleet's departure at this time is a tactical proceeding calculated to give offense to a nation which has shown a disposition to maintain friendly relations. When the fleet was in Washington just prior to the departure on the trip now bearing down it made it plain that the fleet was going whether or not.

As might have been expected, the story of the preparations which the military departments of the Government are making to meet any emergency that may arise in the Pacific and the circumstances which led to the decision to send the fleet to the Pacific are the subject of a number of denials, some of which seem to be semi-official, others anonymous and all of them more or less academic. That is a curious thing about the fleet's excursion, the quality which it has to make otherwise honorable gentlemen lay their hands on their hearts and say that whatever is not there was the original rumor that the fleet was going to the Pacific. It was denied in Washington and it was denied in Oyster Bay. And when the report was confirmed officially some of those who had denied made no bones of acknowledging that they knew the fleet was going to the Pacific all the time they were seeking to give the contrary impression.

In these circumstances it is natural that a properly trained public of some intelligence will swallow the newest denials at a gulp and wonder how anybody could doubt them for an instant. And if the fleet should find real work to do, the same public is to be expected to have a convenient lack of memory when the denial of the fleet's departure is made.

The fleet of battleships, like the police in the streets of New York, is a force to be reckoned with. It is a force that is constantly discovering a mare's nest, and in mare's nests one is expected to find Colts, not to mention Maxims and Gatlings.

There is no doubt that the observance of the latest psychological phenomena was duly reported to the White House, backed by material information of Japan's activity as a purchaser of arms in the markets where the wares of war are sold. What impression these reports made is not known, but it is the impression of the President's position in ordering the fleet to the Pacific that the fleet is in a position to know the inside story of the facts and figures to show that Japan and America must clash some day, and point to the reports of Japan's purchase of war material as evidence that the clash may not be long delayed.

While the decision to send the battleship fleet into the Pacific was based on the developments, the idea had its beginning several years ago, when the late Rear Admiral Henry O. Taylor, one of the most accomplished and studious of naval officers, was chief of the Bureau of Navigation in the Navy Department. Admiral Taylor advocated and succeeded in having adopted a consistent policy of gathering together the formidable squadrons and keeping those squadrons intact instead of having a vessel here and a vessel there, in fact scattering the individual units of the fleet.

Through the squadron formation plan flag officers would be able to learn how to handle such formations in time of war, and officers and men generally would get the benefit of squadron practice. That was Admiral Taylor's idea and it struck the Navy Department and its strategic advisers as being based on sound principles.

A little later Rear Admiral George C. Converse, who succeeded Admiral Taylor as chief of the Bureau of Navigation, was regarded as an officer of ability, judgment and knowledge second to none in the service, brought the squadron policy to a higher state of development, and his plan of concentrating all the fighting ships of the navy into two fleets, one in the Atlantic and the other in the Pacific, was carried out under the present chief of the Bureau, Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson.

To keep ships in fleet formation was therefore not a direct result of the Japanese fleet, but the idea was a new one, and by no means new. But a 14,000 mile practice cruise for the purpose of training the fleet and not indulging in war games was a new thing, and the fleet's departure to the Pacific was a new thing.

Admiral Evans's battleships from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The comments made from Europe show that the fleet's departure is regarded there in the light of a provocation to Japan. That Japan adopts the same view there is every reason to believe.

**GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION.**  
Gain in 1906 over 1905. In gold \$9,198,100; in silver, \$4,085,024.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—George E. Roberts, who retired from the office of Director of the Mint on August 1, has completed the compilation of the statistics of the production of gold and silver in the various States and Territories of the United States for the calendar year 1906.

The total production of gold in the United States during the calendar year 1906 to have been \$94,373,000, as against \$88,180,700 for the calendar year 1905, a gain of \$6,192,300. The principal gain was in Alaska, which amounted to \$6,430,500. Nevada's gain in gold was \$3,919,500, Oregon, \$75,200; Tennessee, \$22,300; Arizona, \$2,100; Virginia, \$2,000.

The greatest loss of gold in any State was in Colorado, where there was a decrease of \$2,766,700. The next largest loss was in Montana, \$2,390,000. California's gain was \$361,200; South Dakota, \$300,000; Washington, \$267,000; Idaho, \$250,000; North Carolina, \$33,000; South Carolina, \$20,500; Georgia, \$21,100, and West Virginia, \$10,000.

The total production of silver in the United States during the calendar year 1906 is given as \$6,517,900 fine ounces of the metal, a value of \$38,250,000, as against \$6,091,900 fine ounces of the metal, a value of \$34,221,976 in 1905. The net gain in the production of silver over that of 1905 was 426,000 ounces.

There was an increase in the production of silver during the calendar year 1906 in Arizona of 363,500 ounces; California, 148,500; Idaho, 710,000, and in Utah, 1,188,200. The greatest loss in the production of silver during the year was in Montana, amounting to 914,000 ounces, and in Colorado of 550,400.

The average price of silver for the calendar year 1906 was \$0.61027 per ounce, as against \$0.67681 for the calendar year 1905.

## NO SUNDAY PROXY COUNT

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**THE WEATHER.**  
There was a storm of moderate intensity over Ohio and Indiana yesterday morning, moving eastward, with rain in the Ohio Valley, the Lake region and the Middle Atlantic States in the evening and night and light snow in the Adirondacks, Vermont, western Massachusetts and western Maine.

Following the storm area was an area of high pressure with a cold wave which was travelling southeastward over Montana and the Dakotas, with temperatures below freezing and frosts in the North.

It was warmer and cloudy in most of the Southern States.

In this city the day was cloudy, with rain at night, with fresh north to northeast, highest temperature, 53 degrees; lowest, 37 degrees; wind, S. by E., 10 to 15 miles; corrected to sea level, at 8 A. M., 30.22; 3 P. M., 30.04.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

1907. 1906. 1905. 1904. 1903. 1902. 1901. 1900. 1899. 1898. 1897. 1896. 1895. 1894. 1893. 1892. 1891. 1890. 1889. 1888. 1887. 1886. 1885. 1884. 1883. 1882. 1881. 1880. 1879. 1878. 1877. 1876. 1875. 1874. 1873. 1872. 1871. 1870. 1869. 1868. 1867. 1866. 1865. 1864. 1863. 1862. 1861. 1860. 1859. 1858. 1857. 1856. 1855. 1854. 1853. 1852. 1851. 1850. 1849. 1848. 1847. 1846. 1845. 1844. 1843. 1842. 1841. 1840. 1839. 1838. 1837. 1836. 1835. 1834. 1833. 1832. 1831. 1830. 1829. 1828. 1827. 1826. 1825. 1824. 1823. 1822. 1821. 1820. 1819. 1818. 1817. 1816. 1815. 1814. 1813. 1812. 1811. 1810. 1809. 1808. 1807. 1806. 1805. 1804. 1803. 1802. 1801. 1800. 1799. 1798. 1797. 1796. 1795. 1794. 1793. 1792. 1791. 1790. 1789. 1788. 1787. 1786. 1785. 1784. 1783. 1782. 1781. 1780. 1779. 1778. 1777. 1776. 1775. 1774. 1773. 1772. 1771. 1770. 1769. 1768. 1767. 1766. 1765. 1764. 1763. 1762. 1761. 1760. 1759. 1758. 1757. 1756. 1755. 1754. 1753. 1752. 1751. 1750. 1749. 1748. 1747. 1746. 1745. 1744. 1743. 1742. 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